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HEILUNGKIANG WORK REPORT

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

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FOREWORD

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HEILUNGKIANG WORK REPORT

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Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the Chinese-language newspaper, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, Harbin, 26 March 1960, pages 1-2.

The First Session of the Second Heilungkiang Provincial Party Congress listened to a work report given by Ou Yang-ch'in, representative of the provincial party committee, entitled "Raise High the Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, and Determinedly Go Forward During the New Period of Socialist Construction". The congress uniformly approved this report, and recognized that the previous party congress had correctly implemented the general line, the goals and the policies of the central government. Great achievements were made in this work. The report was in accord with the spirit of the party's general line and with the actual situation in Heilungkiang in regard to a summary of past work experience and in regard to an analysis of the present situation and all proposed tasks. The congress called for both solidarity between all Heilungkiang party members and the people of Heilungkiang and for united cooperation to realize all of the tasks proposed in the report.

During the past several years, and under the primary leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, of the party and of the central government, all Heilungkiang party organizations and the people conscientiously implemented the socialist, revolutionary general line of the party and the general line for socialist construction, bravely struggled, and industriously labored. Moreover, they received strong support from all of China and assistance from the USSR and other fraternal states which enabled Heilungkiang to gain vast achievements in socialist construction operations as was done throughout China. After our plan to overfulfill the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule had gained a definite victory for the socialist revolution on the economic, political, and ideological fronts, another great victory was gained in 1958 with the success of the socialist big leap forward and communalization. In 1959, the continuous leap forward was realized, and the major targets originally determined for the Second Five-Year Plan were fulfilled 3 years ahead of schedule. Thorough changes have now appeared in regard to the political, economic, cultural and ideological features of Heilungkiang, and things are becoming better all the time. The level of leadership

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and the prestige of the party have increased greatly; party solidarity and solidarity of the people are unceasingly strengthened; the ranks of the working class are unprecedentedly vast; the alliance between the worker and the peasant grows stronger daily; the political consciousness of the masses has increased greatly; the moral influence of Communism grows speedily; and communes become stronger every day. In regard to economic and cultural construction, the industrial base has been completed, and it is becoming increasingly complex. Agriculture has already developed an over-all, large-scale implementation of technical transformation, and has developed new features in regard to grain, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary industry and fishing. Scientific, cultural and educational work has begun on a higher base to extend and to go forward to a new peak in science and culture. Great achievements have also been gained in all other types of work such as trade and finance, justice, etc, and increases have gone to new levels. The livelihood of the people has been markedly improved.

Under the brilliant leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, and because of the definite and unparalleled victories of the general line, the big leap forward, and the communes, at present, Heilungkiang is the same as the rest of China; that is, socialist construction has entered a rapidly developing, new era, and a new high tide of socialist construction has formed in Heilungkiang. This high tide includes the following: study of the thinking of Mao Tse-tung since it is central to the study of Marxism-Leninism; mechanization, semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation since they are central to technical innovations and to the technical revolution; extension and elevation of the educational, scientific, and cultural levels of all the people since they are central to the cultural revolution; and development of collective welfare operations since they are central to over-all organization of the economy, culture and livelihood of the people. In the high tides of these mass movements, politics take command, production is central, and communes are the base. Mutual progress and close interchange have formed the fresh characteristics of the new situation, and the convergence of the penetrating, rushing, and dashing stream has drastically removed all, traces of the old society which were handed down. The political, economic, cultural and livelihood aspects of society have suddenly improved; this fact has enabled socialist construction in Heilungkiang to have brilliant, new, and quickly developing features which form the basis of developing a future of unlimited beauty.

According to the spirit of party and central government targets and according to the developmental situation of socialist construction in Heilungkiang, the tasks of the new period are: to raise high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking; to unite in harmony; to support the general line, the big leap forward, and the communes; to strengthen party leadership; to strengthen political

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ideological work; continuously to clear out influences of the thinking of the capitalist class; unceasingly to raise the socialist and communist consciousness of the people; further to strengthen and to improve communes; and completely to develop the excellence of communes. Further, according to the spirit of "exploit latent capacities, to support all China, to develop over-all, and rationally to arrange" and "rely on the party, to rely on the masses, have a center, have a nucleus, and have over-all planning and an over-all leap forward", and under the unified planning of the central government, we must use agriculture as the base and then unite development of heavy industry with speedy development of agriculture. In addition, weak link construction should be strengthened and high speed, proportional and over-all development of the national economy should take place according to proper developmental goals. While continuously fulfilling the socialist revolution on the economic, political and economic fronts, we should provide for over-all acceleration of implementation of the technical and cultural revolutions, for realization of technical transformation in the national economy, for establishment of strong scientific and technical units and Marxism-Leninism theoretical units; for development of prominent techniques, and for climbing to new heights in science and culture. There should also be energetic, persistent and over-all leaps forward and bumper harvests so as to make Heilungkiang a more bountiful and beautiful place with modernized industry, agriculture, science and culture. Moreover, under goals which are the same for the entire nation, and with the close cooperation of fraternal provinces, a rather complete economic system in the Northeast Administrative Area is being established with the coordinated cooperation of all areas in China. To fulfill better and energetically to support the tasks of all China, while constructing modernized industry, agriculture, science, culture, and national defense in China with the activities of a great socialist state, even greater achievements should be attained, and moreover, the material, cultural and living standards of the people should be continuously raised on the base of production development.

The central task of the new period in the socialist construction of Heilungkiang is persistently, speedily, and proportionally to develop the national economy. The basic guarantees for realization of this task are to implement completely the goals of the party in regard to the general line for socialist construction and to "walk on both legs," correctly to arrange the systematic relationships between industry and agriculture, between heavy industry and light industry, and between large-scale and small-scale industry, and to strengthen weak link construction.

Speedy development of agriculture is the central link in speedily and proportionally developing the national economy. In over-all development of the national economy, agriculture must be used as the base for implementation, and priority must be given to

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the goals of mutually developing heavy industry and speedily developing agriculture in order to meet properly the requirements for development of agriculture and industry and for the livelihood of the people. There must also be even better fulfillment of the tasks for agricultural products to support all China energetically. Therefore, we must continuously implement the over-all leap forward goal of giving primacy to grain. Other goals which should be achieved are: completely to develop the excellence of communes; speedily to realize mechanization since it is central to the technical transformation of agriculture; energetically to carry out water conservation programs since they are the central to basic construction in agricultural fields; further to implement the "Eight Character Constitution" and the goal of "plant much, produce much, and harvest much"; energetically to raise unit area output; positively to expand cultivated area; further to increase grain production; energetically to develop hog-raising since it is central to the animal husbandry industry and to many other kinds of activities; carry out afforestation on a large scale; to realize constant and over-all forward leaps and bumper harvests in forestry, in animal husbandry, in subsidiary industry, in fishing, etc; and to realize ahead of schedule the Agricultural Development Summary.

To support all China energetically and to carry out technical transformation of the national economy, the goals of the over-all leap forward must be implemented, and development of Heilung-kiang's heavy industry must continuously be given precedence. Therefore, such industries as iron and steel, machinery, coal and lumber must be continuously developed and improved; latent capacities must be completely exploited; weak links must be strengthened; deficiencies must be made up in the radio and electronics industry, etc. Development of the raw materials industry should be especially accelerated, and within the shortest space of time, we should strive mightily to establish a rationally arranged, united, and strong iron and steel industry. Moreover, we should also powerfully develop production of chemicals, nonferrous metals, rare metals, and especially petroleum. To guarantee speedy development of industry and to arrange rationally, we must energetically handle capital construction work, greatly strengthen geological work, and develop the electric power industry.

Simultaneous and concomitant implementation of goals for heavy and light industry and positive development of light industry to enable it to meet the requirements both for heavy industry and for the people's livelihood are other major tasks of over-all development of the national economy in the new period. Self-sufficiency in light industrial products should basically be achieved within 3 to 5 years, and we should also strive for low prices and fine wares, for prosperity and much food, and for refinement in whatever we do.

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Simultaneous and concomitant implementation of goals for large-scale and medium- and small-scale industry are largely dependent upon the following factors; universal development of medium- and small-scale industry; accelerated industrial development; faster subsidization of "short legs" in light industry; promotion of technical transformation in agriculture; realization of rational arrangements in industry; and further reduction of the differences between industry and agriculture and between the city and the countryside. Party organizations in Heilungkiang must proportionally give sufficient attention to strengthening leadership, to stimulating the masses, to organizing cooperation, to extending the spirit of diligently and frugally operating enterprises, to adopting goals which units native and foreign methods, to utilizing completely resources in their respective areas, energetically developing medium- and small-scale industry, and to positively strengthening and elevating existing enterprises.

The pivotal problem in development of industrial and agricultural production in Heilungkiang is concerned with energetic development of transportation and communication operations. In order to handle this, capital construction in transportation and communication must be carried out firmly; existing equipment potentialities must be completely exploited; the movement for commune-managed transportation must be continuously developed; and requirements for the surging development of industry and agriculture must be satisfied at utmost speed. In addition, urban construction work must be positively strengthened in order to correspond with industrial development.

To guarantee the continuous leap forward and the over-all development of the national economy, trade and finance work must continuously strengthen political, production and mass concepts, initiate support for industrial and agricultural production and to the technical and cultural revolutions, and further satisfy the daily increasing requirements of the peoples' livelihood. In political, judicial and military work, rightist and torpid thinking must be guarded against and subdued; the struggle against the enemy must be grasped; and militia and national defense construction must be strengthened. If this is done, even safer conditions can be created for socialist construction.

To realize high speed development of socialist construction and to construct modernized industry, agriculture, science, culture, and national defense, the central task is to strengthen implementation of the technical and cultural revolutions. This includes over-all realization of technical transformation in the national economy, further improvement of the scientific and cultural levels of the people, construction of a strong scientific and technical rank and file, development of acute techniques, and rising to new peaks in science and culture.

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The central task for the technical revolution in agriculture is to struggle to realize agricultural mechanization within the next 5 years, and to accelerate the process of agricultural modernization. To realize this task, there must be over-all planning; leadership must be strengthened; all concerned departments must be organized; there must be division of labor and cooperation; all must work together; and the movement for industry to support agriculture must be further developed. There must also be conscientious implementation of the following "two-legged" goals: unification of state assistance and of the strength of the masses; unification of field work mechanization and non-field work mechanization; unification of modern techniques and long-tried and tested techniques; unification of "the machine, the horse, and the ox"; unification of mechanization and improved agricultural implements; and unification of large, medium and small machinery. At the same time that accelerated agricultural mechanization is being carried out, the following measures should also be adopted: positive completion of agricultural electrification and commune industrialization; continuous improvement in urban and rural and industrial and agricultural cooperation; interlocking the plant and the commune; sharing of contract experience; extension of fresher experience of communes; handling commune industry in a big way; utilization of all kinds of power resources; and handling small-scale electric stations in a big way.

In industry, capital construction, and transportation and communication, the major task for the technical revolution is to develop thoroughly mechanization, semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation as the central mass movement by strengthening scientific study, by positively utilizing new techniques, by energetically developing comprehensive utilization, and by striving for higher, bigger, better, sharper, and newer things. At present, this movement has already developed extensively in Heilungkiang. The tasks of the party are further to strengthen leadership, to grasp ideology, to lead the way, to raise questions, to designate models, and unceasingly to give thorough, wide and high directions to movements. The "two participations, one change, and three unities" and the "three unities" and "production movement conferences" which have successfully been carried out for plant and mine enterprises, for specialized schools and for scientific study departments should be continuously utilized and developed, and plans for the technical revolution should be universally determined. Moreover, requirements for the technical revolution should be met, and the control levels of enterprises should be further raised. In other departments of the national economy and in livelihood service activities, massive technical innovation and technical revolution movements should be developed unceasingly in the same manner.

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Vigorous development of scientific techniques, especially of those in the forefront, is an extremely important and urgent political task for the entire party. Heilungkiang is an important industrial base of China with a relatively large number of modernized core enterprises, and higher education and scientific research work have similar bases. In addition, Heilungkiang has bountiful resources, and since conditions for developing scientific techniques are excellent, responsibilities are similarly weighty. We must steadfastly criticize and overcome all shortsightedness concerning the incorrect attitude of failure to give sufficient recognition to the extreme importance of scientific techniques. There must be over-all planning, strengthened leadership, urgent and direct efforts, and accelerated development of scientific techniques. The contents of research work on scientific techniques should use focal projects as the important point, and this should be closely united with state construction requirements in all fields. At the same time, theoretical research on fundamental science should be strengthened. To accelerate development of scientific techniques, politics must take command; mass movements must be handled in a big way; eradication of superstitions should be extended; thinking must be liberated; hardships must be silently borne; and there should be a stern spirit which fears neither difficulties nor losses. Resolute investigation into the mysteries of the world of nature should be established as well as inquiring into cosmology. Ambitious and high aims should be struggled for in regard to our globe. There must be sufficient manpower, and material and financial support; production and scientific research departments must be encouraged to cooperate closely and mutually to support each other; and the masses must develop revolutionary and progressive spirit and inventiveness to climb to scientific peaks.

To fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, a strong, red, and expert rank and file with scientific techniques must be established. In one respect, the practice of closely uniting production and scientific research in work should be nurtured, and in another respect, education should be conducted according to such "two-legged" goals as uniting education and productive labor, joint support for fixed daily education and for spare-time education, and joint support for normal education and special short course education. Mining enterprises, scientific research organs and all units with the necessary conditions should be encouraged to adopt the "one rule, two obeys, and three unities" method, and run higher-level schools and middle-level specialized schools in a big way. Middle-level education should be universal among the youth within approximately three years, and among those youths who have the necessary qualifications, higher-level education should be universal within approximately 5 years. When training a rank and file with scientific techniques, all levels of full-time schools are still the core strength, and they must be continuously developed and

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improved. Weak links must be eliminated, and key point schools must be well managed. According to the requirement of accelerating training of the new Communist man, positive study should be given to improving the educational system, to teaching contents and teaching methods, and teachers should be energetically trained in order to raise the quality of education. Such work as cultural arts, health and physical education should be done well since they are important organizational parts of the cultural revolution, and also because they are of important significance concerning the Communist ideological education of the people, because they strengthen the physical constitutions of the people, and because they improve the public morals and help to change the world. There must be an extensive and prolonged development of a massive patriotic health movement. This also applies to flourishing cultural arts and physical education movements. Powerful development of and elevation of cultural, health, and physical education operations can serve a very great progressive function concerning the construction and development of the socialist economy.

Strengthening and improving communes are the important guarantees for fulfilling all construction tasks during the new period, for realizing a continuous and over-all big leap forward and for realizing bumper harvests. At present, communes in Heilung-kiang are progressing along a road of firm and vigorous development. Our tasks are to further raise communes to new levels from the standpoints of politics, economics and organization in an over-all fashion, and to completely develop the excellence of communes so that they can serve an even greater function during the new period.

The major work methods at present for strengthening and improving communes are energetically to develop production, to grasp the technical and cultural revolutions, and to organize the peoples' livelihood in an over-all fashion. Following are commune tasks: communes should uphold diligent and frugal operation of communes and democratic operation of communes; economic accounting should be strengthened; business control should be improved; there should be over-all planning of all kinds of production; implementation of the technical transformation should be accelerated; scientific and cultural operations should be handled in a big way; such collective welfare operations as public messhalls, service stations, kindergartens, nurseries, and old peoples' homes should be developed in large quantities and operated conscientiously; and the living conditions of commune members should be positively and progressively ameliorated. Rural communes should also maintain the wage and work distribution systems and the unified supply and distribution system. According to the principle of giving due consideration to the interests of the state, to the collective, and to the commune members, there should be a determined distributional proportion suitable to the time and place. The first consideration is to be given to the

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requirements of expanded reproduction, and there should also be increases in annual commune member income with unceasing improvement in their livelihoods. At present, communes have become the basic-level social organization throughout Heilungkiang, and party organizations on all levels should strive to utilize and to circulate commune implementation work to energetically raise the levels of commune cadres.

The certain trend in political and economic development of rural communes is progressive transference of basic ownership from the control districts to the communes and finally to all the people. In regard to realization of this transference, positive and careful goals should be adopted according to the spirit of uniting the theory of the unceasing revolution and the theory of revolutionary developmental stages. Early or late transference determines the development of production force and the level of consciousness of the people, the subjective hopes of the people cannot be ignored. Either nonimplementation of transference when conditions are ripe or forced implementation of transference when conditions are not ripe is unfavorable to production development. Therefore, action should arise from actuality, the concrete situation must be practically analyzed, leadership must be strengthened, and control must be strict. When conditions are ripe, transference should be promptly implemented so as not to obstruct progress, and when transference is accomplished, it should be further strengthened and elevated. When conditions are not ripe, direction must be clarified, inconvenience must be ignored, conditions should be positively created, and we should remember that things are easily managed at the right time and after much time the labor will be completed. This requires that implementation of agricultural mechanization and commune industrialization be accelerated. At the same time that the trilevel economy, using control districts as the base, is being positively developed, the mono-level economy of the commune should be powerfully developed to enable it further to occupy a superior position in the entire commune economy. Strengthening the mono-level economy of the commune in relation to the leadership and support of poor areas enables it to overtake prosperous areas quickly. Development of a monolevel commune economy must arise from positive increase of production, and the incorrect methods of weakening the control district economy and helter-skelter transference cannot be offhandedly adopted. Heilungkiang has many state-operated farms, forests and ranches, and actually, they are communes owned by the people. They have an important function in such areas as production development, promotion of agricultural modernization, and promotion of the transition to collective ownership of communes. All levels of party organizations must further strengthen leadership concerning these units.

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To guarantee strengthening, elevation and development of communes, we must carry out socialist and Communist education among the vast commune members, and we must unceasingly criticize and overcome wealthy, middle peasant type thinking and all capitalist thinking.

If all important pivotal tasks of the new stage are fulfilled, the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking can be raised; party leadership can be strengthened, ideological and organizational construction of the party can be strengthened; party solidarity can be further increased; mass movements can be handled well; the ideological influence of the capitalist class can be criticized and overcome; and the socialist and Communist consciousness of the people can be elevated.

After definite victories were obtained on the economic and political ideological fronts of the socialist revolution, after effecting communalization and achieving continuous leap forward victories, and after gaining victory in the struggle for rectification in 1959 and in the struggle against right-opportunism, the general line, the big leap forward and communes have thoroughly penetrated the hearts of men, and the proportion of class strength has further changed in a thoroughgoing manner. But we are still in transitory period, and the class struggle still exists. Thorough elimination of capitalist class ideology and its influences is still a long-term and extremely difficult task. At the same time, an extremely violent class struggle still exists on the international level. Therefore, when we energetically concentrate on socialist construction, we must on no account tolerate any confusion as to class attitudes, and there must be no indifference to the class struggle. In addition, we must maintain political command, wage an immovable struggle against capitalist class ideology and revisionism, and thoroughly implement the political ideology of the socialist revolution. To fulfill all construction tasks of the new stage and to supply even more reliable ideological guarantees, united front work must be continuously strengthened; intellectuals of the capitalist class must be further united, educated and transformed; socialist and Communist education and theoretical education of Marxism-Leninism must be strengthened with unremitting effort among cadres and the masses; and the political consciousness and ideological levels of cadres and the masses must be unceasingly improved.

To strengthen political ideological work, to study and propagate systematically Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung, to strengthen theoretical leadership concerning the socialist revolution and construction, to criticize revisionist thinking thoroughly, and to guard the purity of Marxism-Leninism, we must unite the practical struggle, and energetically train a rank and file which unites theory with practice, which has fighting strength, and which is steadfast in its trust in Marxism-Leninism.

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To fulfill these tasks, popular and elevating goals should be adopted; party members, league members, cadres and the worker and peasant masses should be continuously organized to study theory; cadres specializing in theory should be trained; and comrades should be organized to carry out practical work and then should systematically carry out theoretical research.

Under the leadership of the party, the basic method of implementing the general line of socialist construction is to handle mass movements in a big way. While generally developing the national economy, strengthening implementation of the technical and cultural revolutions, and strongly elevating communes, we must continuously criticize and overcome such right-inclined views as those which are loath to activate the masses or those which are sceptical of mass movements. We must heartily support and restore things, and completely develop the positiveness and creativity of the masses. Such mass organizations as the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Communist Youth League, and the All-China Women's Federation must further strengthen their work to unite the masses more closely within the embrace of the party and better to develop the service function of the party.

Party organization is the nucleus of strength of socialist construction. To develop socialist construction operations at present with all speed, it is pressingly necessary to develop and elevate the rank and file of the party and the rank and file cadres. During the many years of struggle, the restored strength of the Communistically conscious progressives and cadres among the masses has grown greatly, and all levels of party organization must conscientiously carry out absorption of new party members. At the same time, cadres must be energetically trained and elevated, and the policies of cadres participating in labor and receiving training must be upheld. According to requirements, under conditions suitable to organs, and according to exemplary and equitable principles, cadres should be brought forward on a large scale. Special concern should be shown for raising cadres from industry and agriculture and expanding avenues of growth for them to enable them to emerge unceasingly. During construction of party organization, the basic levels must be continuously strengthened; the nucleus of leadership of party organizations on all levels must be perfected; the principle of democratic centralism must be upheld; party training of party members must be strengthened; party unity must be increased; all phenomena unfavorable to solidarity must be struggled against; and the fighting efficiency of the party must be continuously increased.

During the past several years, and especially since the big leap forward, vast achievements have been obtained in Heilung-kiang. Under this kind of situation, all comrades in our province must strictly pay attention to guarding against growth of haughty attitudes. All of our victories are victories of the party and

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the people, and should all be ascribed to the brilliant leadership of the party, the central government, and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and to the inventive labor of the broad masses. Although we have done some work and although all levels have been improved, these levels are still insufficient in comparison to the requests of the party and of the people and to the requirements of operations developments. All Heilungkiang comrades must heed what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, "Humbleness allows men to progress; haughtiness makes men retrogress." We must not boast, but rather, we must energetically study, overcome weak points, establish Communist determination, become diligent and frugal, dare to think and do, enter in with the masses, improve our habits, and guarantee the continuous and surging progress of socialist operations.

The basic link for strengthening party leadership is to raise the level of Marxism-Leninism of all party members in Heilungkiang. The thinking of Mao Tse-tung is the crystallization of unity between the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practices of the Chinese Revolution, and it is the inventive development of Marxism-Leninism during the new historical period. Both the victories of the Chinese revolution and of construction operations clearly show the correct and great authority of the thinking of Mao Tse-tung. All Heilungkiang comrades must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and the works of Comrade Mao, and further use the thinking of Mao Tse-tung to arm themselves. Moreover, we must constantly pay attention to strengthening investigatory research, unceasingly unite experience, and energetically raise our levels to enable us even more effectively to lead the people of Heilungkiang in fulfilling the great tasks of the new stage and to enable us to proceed unceasingly from victory to victory in all of our activities.

At present, the international and national situations are excellent. Moreover, the existing situation governing socialist construction and the new stage and tasks form an excellent outlook for socialist construction in the future. The party congress has faith that we can certainly fulfill victoriously all determined tasks. The party congress calls party members of Heilungkiang to raise higher the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, and under the leadership of the party and the central government, closely to unite all the people of Heilungkiang, and bravely to go forward during the new period of socialist construction!

5964

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